

## THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district."

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls."

"It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress."

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House."

"It authorizes officers of the United States to investigate and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election."

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, affords the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be induced by the influence of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infuse in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them,"—General James H. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

Another prominent Republican has joined the Democratic party. He is Mr. M. C. Church, of West Virginia, who, according to the Parkersburg Sentinel, has for twenty-five years occupied a high place in the councils of the Republican party of his State. Although invariably declining office holding, or candidacy for office, he has been a delegate to national conventions, has been the adviser and counselor of more active leaders, and to a large extent has dictated the policy of his party in West Virginia. He was also the founder of the State Journal newspaper, and he gave it free of charge to the Republican party. He now abandons his former political faith because he is opposed to McKinleyism, and cannot vote for Harrison.

The Michigan law providing for the election of presidential electors in congressional districts is before the Supreme Court of the State on a question of its constitutionality. The Federal Constitution says that electors shall be chosen in the different States in such manner as their respective Legislatures may see fit. This being so, if the Legislature of Michigan saw fit to decree that the presidential electors of that State should be chosen by congressional districts, how can the law be unconstitutional?

The Republicans have gotten very cold comfort from the courts so far, wherever they have attempted to gain any political advantage by appealing to these tribunals. The Court of Appeals of New York, for instance, has just declared the apportionment of '92, which the Republicans hoped to upset, valid, and it must, therefore, stand. This gives the Radicals of the Empire State another very black eye, and increases the Democratic chances of success very materially.

The Times has received one of the certificates of the Virginia League of Democratic Clubs at Charlottesville, of which Hon. Jefferson M. Levy is chairman, and William H. Powle is secretary. It is very handsome, and every member of a Democratic club in the State can get one by making application to the secretary. It will make an exceedingly pretty souvenir of the campaign of 1892.

It is reported that the prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Hoge on the evening of the Stevenson meeting at the Mozart Academy convinced Mr. Julian Ruffin of the error of his way and caused him to leave the Third party and come back in the Democratic ranks. Truly the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

## THE HOMESTEAD STRIKERS AND TREASON.

It seems very evident that the strikers at Homestead were convicted of treason. It was only after great deliberation that proceedings against them were set on foot. The county Judge called several of the Circuit Judges into conference with himself and the District Attorney before the preliminary steps were taken, and these were reinforced by the counsel and advice of the Chief Justice of the State. The latter functionary delivered the charge to the grand jury and received the indictments when the grand jury brought them in, and it is announced, he will preside at the trials. All this method and deliberation show very plainly that the whole subject has been fully considered in all its bearings and the conclusion reached that the proceedings of the mob at Homestead are in the eye of Pennsylvania law treason against the State of Pennsylvania.

To an unprejudiced outsider, who knows the crime of treason only by its literature, there is something positively shocking in the proposition that the Homestead rioters are traitors. If the boycotters who caused so much trouble here by their lawless proceedings a few years back had been charged with the crime of treason it would have been just as reasonable as it is to charge the Homestead strikers with treason. Yet the moral sense of this community would have been astounded if the charge had been seriously made. The Times is for the preservation of law and order under any and all circumstances, but wishes to see things treated according to their nature, and while it most heartily applauds a proper course of procedure for suppressing the lawlessness of the riot at Homestead, it is with great regret that it sees the law of treason perverted, as it thinks, to a purpose for which it was never intended. However praiseworthy the aims and object of the authorities may be, and however imperfect the laws of Pennsylvania may be for suppressing the rioters by proper process, this furnishes no reason for warping the law from its due course and convicting men of treason who have committed no crime greater than riot.

Treason is a crime of politics and state-manship, to be laid at the doors of Washingtons, Henrys, Jacksons and Lees. But to elevate the Homestead rioters to the planes of these is to degrade a noble crime—if such a solecism is in order—and to mix up and confound the street brawler who resists a policeman with Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens creating a nation. Evil must flow from such a confounding of things.

One passage in the charge of the Chief Justice to the grand jury is very noteworthy, particularly as it no doubt controlled that body in its deliberations and determined it to charge the accused with the crime of treason. He said:

"A mere mob collected upon the impulse of the moment without any definite object beyond the gratification of its sudden passions does not commit treason, although it destroys property and attacks human life. But when a large number of men arm and organize themselves by divisions and companies, appoint officers and engage in a common purpose to defy the law, to resist its officers and to deprive any portion of their fellow-citizens of the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, it is a levying of war against the State, and the offense is treason. Much more so when the functions of the State Government are usurped in a particular locality, the process of the Commonwealth and the lawful acts of its officers resisted and unlawful arrests made at the dictation of a body of men who have assumed the functions of a Government in that locality, and is a state of war when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the State for weeks to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of men formerly employed in it."

We can by no means assent to this as a correct definition of treason in itself, but, as applied to the facts that were to be investigated, it was wholly misleading. The essential element of treason—the sine qua non of treason—is an intention upon the part of the parties charged with the crime to subvert and overthrow the established government. Now, it is possible for every fact supposed in the Chief Justice's charge to exist, and still for the parties concerned to have no sort of intention to subvert and overthrow the existing Government; and if that intention were wanting, however lawless their acts might be, they would not be traitors. The Homestead case is just such an one. The parties were riotous, disorderly and lawless, but they were wanting in the essential element of treason, an intention to overthrow the Government of Pennsylvania. They might have been a large number, they might have been armed, they might have been divided into divisions and companies, with officers, and they might have been engaged in a common purpose to defy the law, to resist its officers and to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of rights to which they were entitled under the laws, and yet the whole scope of their intention might have been, as it was, a purpose to unlawfully coerce Carnegie into paying them their scale of wages instead of his. This being so, they could by no possibility be guilty of treason, because the intention to subvert the Government of Pennsylvania was not there.

One other remark made by Chief Justice Paxson in his charge is especially noteworthy. He said:

"We have reached the point in the history of the State where there are but two roads for us to pursue; the one leads to order and good government, the other leads to anarchy. The one great question which concerns the people of this country is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order."

We entirely concur with the Judge in this. We agree with him that there are only two roads now lying before good citizens, and that the one which they should all take calls upon them to suppress lawlessness and disorder wherever it appears and at whatever cost. But the good citizen who starts out to suppress lawlessness by perverting the law itself is making a very bad beginning of his journey.

We cannot help suspecting that the laws of Pennsylvania are defective for dealing with the case of the Homestead strikers, and that it has been determined to call their conduct treason because no other convenient name was at hand. They are, therefore, to be convicted of treason, not because they are traitors, but because the statutes of Pennsylvania have failed to provide effectually for their case. This line of action reminds us of an anecdote of Frederick the Great's grandfather. The old gentleman was somewhat of an artist and kept his hand in by painting pictures of his guards. When a portrait was complete

if it did not correspond with the subject he corrected the mistake by painting the soldier to look like the picture. The strikers are not really guilty of treason, but the crime of treason is to be so modified that it will suit the facts of their case—the model is to be changed to suit the picture.

## ONLY HOPE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

But three weeks now remain before the election, and still the country is as quiet as if nothing unusual was to occur. In this respect the present campaign is the most remarkable one in the history of the Government. Never before has there been so much quiet on the eve of a Presidential contest.

This is generally attributed to the fact that the people are more than usually familiar with the issues of the day, and have made up their minds how they intend to vote. If this is so, it is decidedly favorable to the Democracy. The main issues of the campaign are two—Reform of a Tariff which imposes heavy burdens of taxation upon the masses for the benefit of a few privileged classes, and the Force Bill, which threatens the liberties and rights of every man, woman and child in the United States. On these two questions the Democracy have clearly the advantage, because in both the Democratic party stands forth as the champion of the people against robbery, extortion and tyranny. If the voters, therefore, really understand and appreciate these issues and have made up their minds how to vote, the Democracy may rest perfectly satisfied. They must win the fight.

But there is something else behind all this quiet which furnishes cause for grave alarm. The Republicans are evidently not counting on success in a contest for principle, for they know that in such a fight they have no chance. Their reliance now is upon boodle and corruption funds, and this is why we read that the Republican managers are straining every nerve to raise money by the million dollars for campaign purposes, not to be spent in educating and enlightening the voter as to how he should vote to protect his interests, but to be placed where it will do the most good in the way of buying up the franchises of the people, and so purchasing a victory. This is why the protected millionaires are being called on to undergo another process of fat-frying, and why the poor laborers in the Norfolk and other United States navy-yards are being called upon to contribute liberally of their hard earnings to the fund or lose their places altogether.

The last hope of the Republicans, then, is to carry on a campaign of corruption against the campaign of principle which is being conducted by the Democracy. If, under such circumstances, they win it will be a sad day for the Republic, for it will show that the boasted freedom of American citizenship is all a myth, and that the voters of the United States are a corrupt set, ready to sacrifice anything for money and to sell out their high birth-right for a miserable mess of Radical pottage. This, therefore, will be the main great question to be decided on the 8th day of November.

The people of South Dakota are in trouble over their new ballot law. It is required that the ticket shall be a regular blanket concern, and that it must be printed in the State, but unfortunately there is not a press within the limits of the State large enough to do the work. The Philadelphia Telegraph commenting on this unfortunate state of affairs, asks:

"How is it that these embarrassing complications seem to arise only in the Republican States? The Democratic States are all as solid as the South, and the delivery of their electoral votes will be only a formality confirming a foregone conclusion. It is only the Republican States that are having trouble. Is there any point to be considered in that coincidence?"

## A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING.

Representing an Old Confederate Flag Battle Worn and Tattered.

Miss Kate E. Williams, an artist of Atlanta, Ga., has on exhibition at Murphy's a magnificent painting of an old Confederate flag torn and blood stained. Her object is to dispose of it by drawings and thereby aid to support her father, an aged ex-Confederate, who now lies paralyzed from the effects of wounds received while in the service.

She has letters of recommendation from General J. B. Gordon, Governor Northern and other prominent Georgians. Among them is the following from the late Henry W. Grady:

"This will introduce Miss Katie Williams of this city, who is highly indorsed by her pastor, who is my personal friend, and by all others who know her, including Governor Gordon. She is the daughter of a helpless invalid, and upon her efforts mainly depend the support of her family. She is worthy the sympathy and consideration of all with whom she comes in contact, and I heartily wish her such sympathy as the helpless and unfortunate deserve."

Would it not be a noble thing for Lee Camp to make some arrangements whereby this old tattered flag might adorn the wall of his hall? It would, to say the least of it, be an act of charity.

## A Cure for Cholera.

There is no use of any one suffering with the cholera when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can be procured. It will give relief in a few minutes and cure in a short time. I have tried it and know. W. H. Clinton, Helmsville, N. J. The epidemic at Helmsville was at first believed to be cholera, but subsequent investigation proved it to be a violent form of dysentery, almost as dangerous as cholera. This remedy was used there with great success. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 east Main street.

## Be Sure and Register.

Be sure to register in the mammoth book made by Sam. W. Bowman, manufacturing stationer, Norfolk, Va. This is The Times' official register. It is at main entrance to the Exposition building, and the names of visitors entered thereon are published daily in this paper.

The shortest and quickest route to the Exposition is via Main-street electric cars to the Main-street car shed, corner Main and Vine streets. From here it is only a short distance to the front entrance of the Exposition.

## It Will Cost You Nothing.

To see the splendid exhibit of Upright Pianos at Ryland & Lee's, No. 10 Governor street. Styles and prices to suit all. An upright piano for \$135.

## Be Sure and Register.

Be sure to register in the mammoth book made by Sam. W. Bowman, manufacturing stationer, Norfolk, Va. This is The Times' official register. It is at main entrance to the Exposition building, and the names of visitors entered thereon are published daily in this paper.

If out of order use Beecham's Pills.

## THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Are you a visitor in Richmond? Make the Big Store—the biggest retail establishment in the city—your headquarters. We'll take care of your satchels; there's waiting room at your service. Come and enjoy the sights. No compulsion to buy—we won't deny that temptations to buy are plenty.

## REMNANT DAYS.

(Friday and Saturday) have long been famous shopping days for city people. You come, too. Short lots and short lengths are plainly marked with quantity, price and saving.

DRESS GOODS.—Ends from the week's selling—often dress lengths. There is a table-full of woollens and silks—the latter grand chances for trimmings, fancy work and even more pretentious pieces. Among the woollens—

7 yards new hand natty Camel-hair Stripe for \$4—piece price, \$4.35.  
6 1/2 yards Black Storm Serge, with pin stripe of old gold, \$2.90—piece price, \$4.35.  
4 1/2 yards Bright Scotch Plaid for \$3.10.  
3 1/2 yards Cardinal Serge, \$1—piece price, \$1.35.  
2 yards Scotch Plaid for 98c—piece price \$1.35.  
6 yards Green Chevron Stripe for \$1.30—piece price, \$2.25.  
4 yards 57-inch Ladies' Cloth, navy blue, for \$1.60—piece price, \$2.50.  
For a miss's dress—3 yards Small Checked Cheviot, \$2.25—piece price, \$2.50.

## In Black Goods—

6 1/2 yards All-Wool Storm Serge for \$2.25—piece price, \$2.50.  
3 1/2 yards Imperial Serge, 46-inch, for \$2—piece price, \$2.50.  
6 1/2 yards Trepon, plaid effect, for \$3.50—piece price for the same quantity, \$4.41.  
6 yards 48-inch Bedford Cord for \$2.25—your save 75c.

What woman but measures yards by the reach from nose to finger grasp. Pretty exact, too. These measures, however, are actual lengths by the yard stick.

6 pieces Cotton Bedford Cords, very pretty, lengths 7 to 10 yards. Priced in remnants at 50c.  
Paid Hops, close imitations of worsteds, 3 to 8 yard lengths at 70c a yard.  
3 to 10 yard lengths of fine Unbleached Muslin at 50c—full yard wide.

## Stamped Linens are moved to west aisle—fancy goods counter.

Oval Tray Covers, 10c.  
Stamped Doilies, 30c a doz. en.  
Scarfs, 3c and higher.  
Children's Bibs, drawn work, 9c.  
Stamped Towels, 10c.  
3-yard Knitting Yarn, any color, 2-ounce hanks, 3c.  
15 colors of Tassel Fringe to-day and to-morrow, 10c a yard.

## Ends of Table Linen, short lots of Towels, etc.

You save a third and more on this India Linen, 2 to 6 yard lengths at 70c a yard.  
2 to 6 yard lengths Striped Muslins at 50c.  
7 full-size Honeycomb Quilts at 50c each.

At the Fur Counters, where more new arrivals necessitate clearing out short lots—

3 Mouffon Collarettes, \$1, from \$2.  
10 Leather Bags, \$1.00—greatly reduced to close the lot.  
2 Beaver Hats, \$1.65—about half.  
3 Beaver Hats, with fur balls, \$2.50—half price.  
4 Fur Collars at \$2.00.  
7 Children's Coats for children, 50c—worth half as much more.

## CORSETS—broken in sizes—for half or better.

7 Warner's Nursing, 33 to 36, for 98c, from \$1.50.  
2 L. P.'s, 23 and 27, \$1.10, from \$2.00.  
2 Thompson's Curriases, 18 and 23, \$1, from \$1.75.  
4 P. D.'s, cream, 23 to 25, \$1.00, from \$2.  
2 Jannet's Miller Waists, 29 and 30, \$6, from \$10.  
Two 1-tone Corsets, 18, 19, 21 and 21 1/2 size, 41c, from 60c.  
Lombard Corset, 18-inch, 98c, from \$2.75.  
Ermine, 19, 23, 25 and 25 1/2, at 17c, from 20c.

## Have you seen our Corset Department?

Ladies' Wraps—  
1 Melton Jacket, 32 bust, \$5, from \$9.  
1 Cheviot Reiter Jackets, 32, 36 and 40, \$2.25, worth \$4.  
4 Melton Jackets, black, 32, 34, 36 and 40, at \$5, worth \$8.  
2 Serge Wraps, black 36, blue 34, at \$7.50.  
Several dresses at half and near.

## Among the CURTAINS—

1 pair Nottingham, 4 yards long, 60 inches wide, \$1.75—half price.  
1 pair 3 1/2 yards, 60 inches wide, \$1.75, worth \$2.75.  
3 pairs 3 1/2 yards, 50 inches wide, \$1.75, worth \$2.75.  
4 yards Brussels effect, \$3, worth \$5—three 10 Lace Window Lambrequins, 25c, to close. Pretty Lace Bed Sets, spread and shams, \$1, reduced.  
Same in Antique Lace, \$5 to \$12. Also Irish Point.  
6 Felt Lambrequins for windows, embroidered, \$1 to \$5, to close.  
4 Felt Table Covers, tinsel embroidered, 75c.  
Chenille, all sizes.  
Portieres of Jute Velour, 40 inch deep, \$15, to close. We can't replace it at near the price.  
1 pair heavy Chenille, olive, fringed both ends, \$4, from \$5.  
1 pair Damask, figured, \$2, from \$4.40.  
6 pairs Chenille Portieres at \$3.95—your usually pay \$6.

## Basement Beauties—

Fish Sets—21 inch dish, covered tureen and 12 plates, handsomely decorated, any set for \$5.  
Salad Bowls, \$1.57, worth \$3.  
French China Chocolate Pots, \$2.50.  
Gouvenir Caps and Saucers, French and Dresden ware, 10c each. We bought several hundred way under import price.  
India China After-Dinner Coffee, 19c.  
Carlsbad, 8c.  
110-piece Dinner and Tea Set, handsomely decorated, square dishes, \$13.50. 50-piece Tea Set of same, \$6.50.  
100-piece Gold Band Set, \$12.  
Hundreds of Dolls are looking longingly for little girls to love them.  
Curtain Stretcher, two sizes, hinged or unhinged.  
The great Chair sale continues. Gents' large Rocker, all rattan, with large wooden arms, fancy back; very handsome. How much? \$2.95.  
The idea of a Broom sale! Brooms, 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c.

## THE COHEN CO.

## WOODWARD &amp; LOTHROP. TEMPLE

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Are you a visitor in Richmond? Make the Big Store—the biggest retail establishment in the city—your headquarters. We'll take care of your satchels; there's waiting room at your service. Come and enjoy the sights. No compulsion to buy—we won't deny that temptations to buy are plenty.

On Friday we dispose of the week's accumulations of Remnants, odd sizes, odd lengths, articles soiled or damaged in any way so as to unfit them for sale at usual prices.

Our patrons have recognized the value of these weekly sales by a liberal appreciation of the bargains offered and we in our turn make each Remnant Day more attractive than the previous ones, if that is possible, by making each offering a genuine bargain.

On Friday we dispose of the week's accumulations of Remnants, odd sizes, odd lengths, articles soiled or damaged in any way so as to unfit them for sale at usual prices.

## CLOAK REMNANTS.

2 Ladies' Fancy Surah Silk Waists, sizes 32 and 34; were \$13.50, now \$5.75.

7 Ladies' All-Wool Black Jerseys, sizes 32, 34 and 36; were \$1.50, now \$1.

2 Children's Cloaks, brown striped cheviot, sizes 4 and 3 years; \$5, now \$2.75.

3 Children's Navy Cloth Raincoats, sizes 4, 6 and 8 years; \$4.50, now \$2.75.

2 Ladies' Gray Jacquard Cloth Capes, sizes 34 and 36; \$17.50, now \$10.

2 Ladies' Capes, shawl effect, in brown and gray, sizes 34 and 36; \$13.50, now \$7.75.

## Remnants of Linen.

75 short lengths All-India Crash Toweling, 2 to 5 yards; 13c, to \$1 each.

30 short lengths of Red and White Table Damasks, from 2 to 3 yards, perfectly fast colors, 25c a yard.

## GLOVE REMNANTS.

2 pairs Pearl Biarritz Gloves, sizes 6 1/4 and 6 1/2; were \$1, now 75c.

1 pair Black Kid Gloves, size 6 1/4; were \$1, now 50c.

8 pairs Tan and Gray Biarritz Gloves, sizes 6 1/4 and 7; were \$1, now 75c.

## REMNANTS IN Notion Department.

3 1/2 yards Gray Astrachan, \$2.

1 1/2 yards Blue Bear, \$1.50.

7 "Lotta" Dress Lifters, gray, tan and navy; 25c, now 13c.

35 Leather Belts at greatly reduced prices.

## WOODWARD &amp; LOTHROP.

MILLINERY, &c.

## Kaufmann &amp; Co.

THE BUSY DAYS HAVE COME FOR

Millinery, Cloaks and Underwear

Those who visited our store last week know something about it. This week we shall offer additional attractions.

## MILLINERY.

Our greatest success has been in our Millinery Department. Everybody has seemed interested in it.

To-day we put on sale many new and stylish pattern HATS AND BONNETS. We have to the great quantity disposed of last week we are enabled to show many new styles in their stead. Here you will find a great variety of Hat Hats that can be copied in any color to suit any costume. Rich material of every description to please the most fastidious, and all at such reasonable prices.

IF YOU WANT A STYLISH HAT Go to KAUFMANN'S.

IF YOU WANT A DRESS HAT Go to KAUFMANN'S.

IF YOU WANT A STREET HAT Go to KAUFMANN'S.

IF YOU WANT A SAILOR OR ALPINE HAT Go to KAUFMANN'S.

Boys' Caps, Girls' Caps,

Cloaks, Capes and Suits.

Our Cloak and Suit Department for Ladies and Children offers styles to be found nowhere else in the city.

Here you will find Novelties in Tailor-Made Cloth Coats; also Watteau and Plaited Backs; Fur-Trimmings of all kinds, also Capes or Mantlets for Ladies; Nobby Style Long Cloaks and Short Jackets for Misses, as well as a complete line of Infants' and Small Children's Cloaks with Caps to match.

KAUFMANN & CO.

COR. FOURTH AND BROAD STS.

CHICKEN'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

Large Rocker, all rattan, with large wooden arms, fancy back; very handsome. How much? \$2.95.

The idea of a Broom sale! Brooms, 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c.

THE COHEN CO.

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.